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For Missouri: Fair: warmer in east and southeast portions; south win For Kansas: Fair; south winds.

CARNIVAL WEEK PROSPECTS.

There is every reason to believe that the carnival season of 1887 will surpass in brilliancy and attendance any previous week in the history of Kansas City's fall festiv ities. The Priests of Pallas and the Karnival Krewe have devised a most attractlve programme, many of the features being decidedly novel. Much has been gained by experience, and it is both natural and probable that the spectators will find more to their liking this season than in times past. A particularly promising feature is the illumination of Main and Walnut streets by the merchants of those busy thoroughfares. There has never been sufficient attention given to the matter of street lighting, but the fault will be remedied this year.

It has been a long time since the people about Kansas City have taken so much interest in the annual festivities. This is a year of prosperity, and the farmers, villagers and townspeople of the surrounding country have money to spend, and they will take this occasion to place some of it where good returns will be assured. Those who have been forced to practice economy for several seasons will turn themselves loose this year. Therefore, aside from the civic pride in the coming gala week, there is the business satisfaction of knowing that the

event will bring large profits to the city. The police regulations promise to preserve better order than prevailed last year. Many of the most obtrusive and offensive indulgences of the past will be barred altogether, and there will be a general watchfulness over those who mistake liberty for

THE PARTY NEWSPAPER.

The Journal gratefully acknowledges its share of returning prosperity. The growth of its subscription lists and advertising columns is a gratifying evidence of good times. It also denotes a recognition of the untiring efforts to keep The Journal a broad newspaper, a valuable advertising medium and a loyal party organ.

In making this acknowledgment, it is no violation of modesty, but the enforcement of a principle, to observe that The Journal, as the leading Republican newspaper of the vast territory of which Kansas City is the center, is entitled to more than ordinary consideration in this year of cheering revivals. In this field it is the representative organ of the party whose return to power has had so much to do with the restoration of public confidence and the stimulation of industrial energies. The soundness of Republican principles is being demonstrated, and The Journal's prophecies are being fulfilled.

Whatever may be the actual power of the press-it is exaggerated by some and underestimated by others-its influence is constantly extending. The multiplication of newspapers and the enormous circulation attained by many of them denote a growth that can not be accounted for by the increase in our population. This growth results from the fact that newspapers have made themselves indispensable to the public. The demand has been accumulative in strength and sweep.

It is a noteworthy fact that nearly every great newspaper in this country is a party journal. That is, it avows a preference for one or the other of the two great political organizations. There are a few great independent newspapers, but their influence, even relatively, is small.

Political parties are the inevitable result and the necessary machinery of a government by the people. The common basis of both the great political organizations of the United States is broad democracy, in its generic sense. Yet Republicans and Democrats differ on issues, and they contend for supremacy. Popular government is party government. The necessary balance of power can be retained only by the party that weighs its principles and measures its responsibilities. The greatest security lies in the approximate equality of two great parties, the mistakes and derelictions of the one working to the advant-

age of the other and to the country's good. The party newspaper is as inevitable as the party itself. Every great move ment needs the championship of the press Political organizations need political or gans. The editor of a party paper is expected to be stanchly loyal, though he should not be blindly partisan. He is required to defend political ideas and conduct only so far as they coincide with his own convictions and what he conceives to be for the best interests of the organization declaring them. It is his constant ain to elevate the standard and promote the usefulness of the party of his choice. In all matters other than politics he can be oulte as independent as the man who never

thinks it worth while to cast his vote.

Politically the independent paper is an indefinite and frequently an inconsequential factor. Its editor, being a law unto himself, makes his journal a personal rather than a public organ, a contraction infinite ly more narrow than the limitations of a great organization directed by great leaders. He has party preferences and preju dices, but he dare not assert them, and frequently in his efforts to keep up the semblance of independence he is transpar ently hypocritical. Having no fixed political affiliations, his criticisms and his advocacles fail to influence the masses which are assertive in their political prerogatives. It would not be difficult to give examples of so-called independent papers with some circulation, but small influence In a country governed by the people, frank and decided political preferences Lawrence. All these facts are proved by

does not have political standing compromises its influence in other directions.

POLITICS IN THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The facts regarding the mismanagement of the Kansas Agricultural college should be kept constantly before the people. During the first Populist administration it became necessary to elect a professor of solitical economy. A man named Will was elected, not because of his high character r because of his profound scholarship, but distinctly because of the views which he held upon mooted political questions. It is not necessary to discuss the question as to what his character was or as to what his scholarship was. It is undisputed that he was elected because of his views on certain current political controversies. This man was soon at outs with the president of the agricultural college, and it is adnitted that the cause of the difference was his: the professor wished to occupy a large amount of the students' time with the study of political economy, and the president wished the curriculum to remain de oted chiefly to agriculture.

At the last election Professor Will, while drawing a salary from the state agricultural college, made speeches in the campaign in favor of Bryan and free silver. As a result of the campaign the Populists got control of the board of regents of the college and proceeded to turn out practically the entire faculty, and to elect the man Will president of the institution and to put him in full control, to carry out his desire to make the school a school of political economy rather than a school of agriculture. The amount of money spent on instruction in political economy has been increased and men have been brought in from different parts of the United States o aid President Will in the propagation of his peculiar views. These men have been elected, not on account of their high character or their scholarship, but on account of their peculiar views on current political controversies. The Industrialist, a paper edited and published by the students and faculty, has in effect ceased to be an agricultural paper and has become a political organ devoted to exploiting Populist polit-

The general public takes more interest

ical ideas.

in other measures of the Leedy administration than it does in this agricultural controversy. But the truth is that no measure is of such vast importance as this new departure in the administration of state educational institutions. A most se rious blow has been dealt the cause of higher education by the state. There is but one safe course to be pursued in dealing with state institutions of learning. Such institutions must be kept out of polities. Such institutions must not take sides in immediate current political questions. Professors in state universities are entitled to vote as they will. They are entitled to exert political influence. The professor of electrical engineering or of geology may perhaps be allowed to make political speeches if it is clear he can do so without neglecting his work or hurting the institution, though it would be wise for him to abstain. But any professor of political economy or of political history or of finance, who, while drawing pay from the state, makes a speech in a political campaign, ought to be dismissed immediately He occupies a peculiar position. He speaks with peculiar authority. He wields a pe culiar influence. He cannot participate in party politics without instantly dragging his institution into difficulties. He immediately arouses the animosity of those or posed to him politically against his institution, and invites and provokes assault not only upon himself but upon his school. Any man accepting the chair of political economy in a state institution cught to do so with the understanding that he waives for the present his right to partic ipate in political campaigns. And he ought to accept such position upon the implied promise that he will, as far as it is pos sible to do so, present in his teaching all sides of all questions which are mooted or discussed between the political parties.

at their own conclusions, The mismanagement of the agricultural college has led to a great falling off in attendance. Should a Republican administration come in at the next election, reprisals are almost certain. The new faculty just installed is almost certain to be discharged, and so the controversy will wage without profit to anybody, but with enormous injury to the educational interests of the state.

and not inculcate any particular doctrine.

but merely cultivate, in his students, en-

lightened and scientific methods of study-

ing such questions, leaving them to arrive

The case would have been no worse than it is if the faculty had been organized to take charge of the agricultural college and teach all the students Mormonism or Catholicism or any other peculiar form of religious belief. Instructors in state Institutions have a right to religious beliefs, and have a right to political beliefs, but state institutions cannot exist unless the propriety of certain restraints be generally admitted and acted upon. No case can be cited in the history of Kansas where any Republican board of managers has elected or discharged any professor on account of his political views. The only attempt made to controvert this proposition, so far as we have observed, has been in the case of Professor James H. Canfield. It has been alleged that Professor Canfield was discharged from the state university on account of his views upon the tariff. This is wholly and absolutely false, and this charge has been dropped. It has been alleged that Professor Canfield failed of election as chancellor of the state university on account of his views on the tariff. This has been entirely disproved. It is true that Professor Canfield was criticized by one or two Republican papers because of his tariff views. One of these papers even went so far as to demand his removal, and got violently angry because, as a matter of fact the board never paid the slightest atten tion to the demand. Chancellor Canfield did not agree with the Republican party upon the tariff question. He made no concealment of the fact, but he took no part in politics. He never made a speech in any political campaign, and he was discreet and vise and fair in his discussion of the matter with his students. He was never a candidate for the chancellorship. The beard of regents supported him cordially and heartly in his work, so that his de portment grew to be the most popular department in the state university. The sourd granted him additional assistance from time to time, and subdivided his work, as he requested. No professor at the pulversity received any larger salary than he

He resigned voluntarily, and to the great

regret of the Republican board, to accept

the position of chancellor of the University

of Nebraska at a salary more than double

what he could obtain as a professor at

a friend in Kansas.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

Dr. Bucke, of London, Ont., takes a more opeful view of the future of the race than mest scientists. He does not think that we have ceased to develop, but declares it is still in process of evolution. He thinks what is sometimes called the telepathic or clairvoyant power a new facpity which is to place man far ahead of all that he has been able to attain with his present faculties. Whether or not this faculty is a faculty, it would seem as though Dr. Bucke's general position were more rational and less dogmatic than that of the scientists who declare that there can be nothing new ahead simply because they cannot see it.

Speaking of dogmatism, Mr. Bryan easily takes the palm in that line. He can make more unqualified declarations on very possible economic question in a given time than any person who has yet come into public notice. But out from the midst of 500 wild statements, in a recent interview in the New York World, most of them safely aimed at the future, comes this one chunk of profound wisdom, a special revelation to the late candidate, the announce ment of which will drive a wondering world wild with admiration and envy to think that it never saw such an obvious truth before: "The law of supply and demand explains the fall in silver as well as the rise in wheat." There was no way out last fall, but it is to be hoped that Mr. Bryan's friends and followers wil ow study this truth just discovered by him and apply it in their future cogita-

Mr. Bryan says in the World interview Nothing can better disclose the weakness of the Republican position than the joy manifested by Republicans over events for which their administration and their policles are in no way responsible." Apparent-ly Mr. Bryan's theory is that one has no business to rejoice over anything which he himself has not made. The Populist determination to be unhappy in spite of conditions which make other people feel cheerful is like the mumps: it would be very funny if it weren't so painful. It seems to us to be a merit, not a weakness, to rejoice ver everything possible. But how will this do for a sound proposition: "Nothing can better-disclose the weakness of the Populist character than their refusal to manifest joy over events for which their and their policies are in no way responsible?

Mr. Percy L. Edwards has a word to say in the Michigan Law Journal about the overproduction of lawyers. His general enclusion is that there is a glut of poor lawyers, and that it may be time to shu down the lawyer factories for a few years Mr. Edwards declares on the other hand that the business and the emoluments of the profession have declined of late years, a proposition which the layman will be siow to accept without more evidence than that adduced by Mr. Edwards. One of the curious things pointed out by Mr. Edwards is that a considerable portion of the 'scrub" lawyers are occupied in the production of more lawyers, i. e., in the con duct of cheap law schools. This is fortunate for the public, in a way, for if these 'scrubs' prey upon their kind, the public has immunity. This is a new illustration of the old law: Big fleas have little fleas to bite 'em. Mr. Edwards does not indi cate that there is any surplus of good law yers.

Our notions of a proper dietary are con stantly being rehashed. Mr. P. Solomon of the department of agriculture, has beer at great pains to publish in a report which nobody will read the results of his experinents which prove to his satisfaction that tripe and onions profit us nothing as compared with other meats, and Sir Isano Holden has recently finished his course of inety-one years of active life by abstainbeen the chief peculiarity of his diet. Then here comes another version of an old fan-cy, a book disguised under the title "The Fat of the Land," which would prohibit us from eating animal food, even to butter and milk. The man who makes an hones effort to be orthodox in food must needs feel very much at sea, and he can scarcely be blamed if he throws up the whole subect, and lets his stomach have its own

Whatever the intrinsic value of Miss Guiney's book "Patrins," it is worth while interesting comments as Miss Emily Huntington Miller's little poem in the "Dial" and Mr. E. E. Hale, Jr.'s criticism in the same journal. It will puzzle some reader to understand how one book could have given rise to such contrary conclusions Mr. Hale's remarks are particularly refreshing. Here is a sample: "Miss Guiney thinks that art is made of seemly abstinences. Some art may be-but to an art made of seemly abstinences and nothing else, we prefer an art made of unseemly affirmations." Mr. Hale learned the West ern language during his stay in Iowa, and this is a specimen: "We think on the whole that this indifferentism is a sort of dry-rot in art; and we will bet a big red apple that anyone who reads 'Patrins' can see what the effect of such an attitude has been on Miss Guiney." That is to say,

we suppose, that her book is rot. Mr. Adolph Moses declared recently be fore the American Bar Association that "the public mind has become firmly impressed with the belief that powerful aggregations of capital have had considerable uccess in corrupting legislative and municipal assemblies and public officials," Mr. Moses is correct about the impression. If he had lived in Kansas last winter instead of Illinois he would have been impressed in the same way. In fact, to quote the phrase of a once renowned man, "it is a condition and not a theory that confront us." Mr. Moses proposes to demonstrate his title to his name by leading us out of this moral Egypt, but how? By the very Populistic method of a law. He wants law that is all right and we hopt he may get it. Laws sometimes do some good. But it strikes us that more good will be done by joining the Salvation Army, and at the same time going to every caucus to which the bosses will admit you and trying what you can to send honest men to the assem

KANSAS TOPICS.

Of all the platforms so far adopted by the Populists in Kansas this year, the following from the Rooks county convention is certainly a model:

Resolved. That we shut our eyes, grit our teeth and reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the People's party as set

forth in their party platforms of the past. Speaking of platforms, here is a model Republican one adopted by the Barton county convention:

Resolved. That we renew and emphasize ur indorsement of the national Republican platform. With God in our harvest fields, the Republican party directing the administration of national affairs, and Mc-Kinley holding the reins of government, we glory in peace and prosperity through

cut all our borders. Some territorial officers arrived in Coffeyville the other day on a singular errand. They were in pursuit of Mrs. Ella Earnest of Tupilo, who had abducted an 18-year-old boy by the name of Archie Ogleby, with whom she was in love. She locked the in her room, hired a livery rig, and then when darkness came loaded him into the buggy and started for Kansas. The boy's

parents started the officers in pursuit, Mr. M. C. Hemenway, of Hope, noticed Mr. M. C. Hemenwa), of Hope, noticed his little children clustered about some-thing in the dooryard. He investigated and found the something to be a big rattle-snake. The children said they had got up close to hear it sing. One little tot said: Papa, it sang every time I put my hand out to it.

Some weeks ago S. W. Howe, of Florence mailed some valuable papers to New York.

characterize the masses, and a paper that the chancellor's own letter in the hands of They were burned up in an Eastern railroad wreck. With infinite trouble he procured duplicates and mailed them. The duplicates were burned up in the Emporia

> The cornucopia of plenty has been tipped again and this time it poured forth one of the largest crops of pecan nuts ever harvested in Southern Kansas.

The Independent boasts that a mosquito us never been found on the townsite of Oskaloosa. This may not be so much in testimony of the advantageous situation of Oskaloosa as of the good taste of the nosquito.

Colonel Major Jeltz thus swipes it to his envious contemporaries: The blg noise is ommon among our "rival" brethren, bu it's the steady old swine who gets the swill and leaves the pigmies squealing.

There is a man in Topeka who has carried accident insurance for twenty years, and though he has been exposed in a thousand different directions, the nearest he ever came to injury was when a piece of kindling flew up and hit his wife in the eye.

D. G. Wilson, of Effingham, promised all his boys when they were little that he would give them \$500 each if they reached the age of 21 without using tobacco. So far two of the boys have drawn the cash. and another has the old man scurrying around to raise it.

A new kind of contest is on in Kansas. It is to determine what couple have been married the longest. So far the record rests with Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Dewey, of Elk county, who have been married sixty three years. The Cavaness couple, of Baldvin City, are a close second.

Z. N. Harding, who died in Smith county last week, had a somewhat remarkable do-mestic history. When he came home from the war he brought suit for divorce from his wife upon charges that were probably alleged by a great many soldiers The di coree was granted, and Mr. Harding married another wife, with whom he lived happily until November 26, 1896, when she died and left him. On March 26, 1837, he went to his old home in Wisconsin and remarried the woman from whom he had cen divorced thirty-two years before. She survives him, and inherits a fine property.

The Kansas City (Kas.) Tribune may gather some additional strength to its opin-ion that Governor Leedy is a decisive, immovable man who cannot be influenced by others, by a brief review of the situation at Fort Scott. Early in Leedy's administration one faction of the Populist party in Fort Scott got the governor to anno under no circumstances whatever would be appoint a board of police commis-Two weeks later another faction secured his ear and got him to reverse his former decision and appoint the board, Last week a third faction run a bluff on the old man and scared him so bad that he removed his own appointees without giving them a hearing.

The Sunday issue of The Journal contained an illustrated article in description of two men who were living with their necks broken. Kansas can furnish an additional example in the person of W. H. Lewis, who lives at Buxton, a small town n Wilson county.

Four years ago, at White Fish Lake, Mont., Mr. Lewis was accidentally shot by the young woman who was about to become his wife. The bullet passed through his throat, breaking two of the vertebras clese to the base of the skull. The phylisicions who attended him had no hope of saving his life, but he pulled through and regained fair health. However, he cannot hold his head up. His neck is limp and limber. He wears a leather covered iron stock which holds his head erect but rigid. Mr. Lewis is 37 years old and unmarried.

Wichita Ragles A Republican former or his way to town with a load of wheat saw a Populist farmer coming along the road. The Republican began to cry awfully 'What's the matter?" asked the Populist "I'm taking my wheat to town," said the Republican. "Boo hoo!" The Populist looked at him and said: "But what are el for it." The Republican cried afresh and said: "But the gold standard is still in existence, and there-." But the Populist farmer whacked his horse and drove on lickety-spindle. "The darn Republican." "He was going to tell me there wouldn't be enough money to handle the

Ex-Representative Pat Rohrbaugh ha eturned to Wichita from a visit to Washngton, and he gives the lie to the story that it is impossible to see John Bristow without running the gauntlet of a lot of doorkeepers and pompous subordinates. "I stepped up to the front door," says Pat. took off my hat and asked if I could see General Bristow. Imagine my surprise when the occupant of the first room threv a bundle of papers on the table with no red tape on them and remarked: 'Just walk in; he's in there, pointing through several rooms, the doors of which were standing wide open, the last one of which was full of senators and congressmen. standing around much like the attendants at a German pienie, in groups, discussing each the virtues of their several candidates for a postoffice somewhere between the oceans and instead of seeing General Bris tow, who should I see but just our Kansas Joe Bristow, sitting on one corner of a big desk table, with about twenty fellows in front of him arguing postmasters to him till you couldn't rest. But Joe didn't seem to be tired, for he smiled all the time, and listened carefully to hear him say after the fellows left: 'Them fellows make me tired.' But he didn't do it. He just wen right into another big crowd and argued hem out of their postmasters, the same as before, then he turned round and saw me. 'Why, hello, Rohrbaugh, old fellow how are you? when did you come in,' etc He went on like this for a little while, and, suddenly he spied some colored men from the South, and off he went after them Now, I want to tell you anybody can get at Joe Bristow any time when he can se the public, and he lets them all in, so they can see how busy he is and wait their turn

MISSOURI POINTS.

J. A. Runyan, of Washington, D. C., suc ceeds M. S. Goodman as editor of the Clarksville Sentinel, ill health having compelled the retirement of the latter.

State Senator Hohenschild, of Rolla, ha recently observed and noted as a remarka ble coincidence that the big chair in Alex Lesueur's private office just fits him. The Sigma Alpha Epsilon "frat." men a

he university will have a pleasant home of their own in Columbia this year, having ented the Bass residence for use as chapter house. Ashland's first victim of the Klondike

fever is G. W. Spradling, a prominent and successful cattleman. He has sold all of his surplus stock, and will leave this week for the gold fields. Lleutenant Thurston, of the United States irmy, is again in charge of the cadets at

the university. The term for which the lientenant was detailed at Columbia expires in February, but a strong effort will made to hold him there. The only claim "Farris, the Laclede county freak," pretends to have on the party for the next Democratic gubernate-

rial nomination, which he is influstriously seeking, is, the St. Joseph News declares bared on his "discovery" of Bland. If the opposing team doesn't want to be 'knocked out" completely in the game with the Joplin baseball club next Sunday, it

will have to sign Fitzsimmons as one of

its players. Ex-Champion Corbett is to play as a member of the Joplin nine. Macon enjoyed a somewhat unusual priv-Bege recently in being permitted to be the "dog" upon which Otis Skinner tried his new play, "Prince Rudolph." previous to

venturing before a metropolitan audienc

with it. Macon survived, and the indications are that the play will. Rev. T. M. S. Kenney, the Trenton Sap tist minister, seems likely to secure his de

sired consulate abroad. The president is said to have suggested to Mr. Kenney's Missouri backers that they agree upon some available place, and then submit the applicant's indorsements to him.

Missouri farmers should grow more to bacco. Although the climate and soil are well adapted for it, there were produced in the whole state last year but 2,290,801 pounds more than the 30,000,000 pounds of the manufactured article required for home consumption.

Organized efforts for securing desirable immigration are not of recent origin in Boone county. Fifty years ago last week the Boone County Colonization Society held a meeting and elected Dr. William Jewell president, and Colonel W. F. Switzler, now editor of the Boonville Democrat, secre-

An illustration of the fact that Missour

s an empire within herself, of inexhaustible resources, and dependent on no outsid

source of supply, was afforded in the Carrollton school enrollment the other day. Of the 913 names on the list, 824 were those of natives of the state, and 675 of the children were born in Carroll county. Mr. Gammon, of Nevada, has recently returned from a trip to Boston. "The people there," said Mr. Gammon to a reporter for the Mail, "seem to have handfuls of

noney, the small denominations being in currency and not in silver, the change be ng in gold half dollars." sounds like gammon, but still it is doubtful as to the gentleman's remarks having been accurately reported. Another Missouri man thinks he has

secred. S. T. Neal, of Otterville, who is a reasury department clerk, has invented an 'ice train" which he believes will overme the difficulties of Klondike travel Mr. Neal's engine, which is to be propelled by steam, is built with two large steel wheels, the sharp-pointed spokes of which project through the tire and stick into the ce, in front, and with runners on the back, the coaches, too, being equipped with run-'ice train" at only about one-fourth of that of a railroad train of similar capacity

Labor Commissioner Rozelle has just issued the "Surplus Shipment Map" of Mis-souri, showing the surplus productions of every county in the state during 1896. The map is a great improvement over any heretofore published by the bureau of labor being in three colors and indicating, beside the surplus productions, the county seats, railroads and railway junction points. Thir ty thousand of these maps have been print-ed. They will be distributed throughout this and other states and will prove one of the best advertisements for Missouri ever published.

And still the merry scrap goes on. This juicy contribution to the Lonnie literature now affoat is from the facile pen of the dyed-in-the-wool stalwart who edits the Carrollton Democrat: If Governor Stephens had a few more brothers-in-law and nephews he would be able to keep a hold on Missouri Democrats. His Kansas City coal oil inspector did not add any strength to his political machine-from the fact that he did not recognize the workers in the party. While we were opposed to young Cox because he was not a party worker, it would have been a thousand times better to have appointed him as the representa tive of a working faction than for the governor to have sought out some of his dear relations. We are sure that no eccentricity of the governor will burt the Democrac because they all know what to expect from him, but the sooner some of the leading Democrats in the state call the governor to time the better it will be for the party Why Bill Stone made the mistake of making Lonnie governor is past comprehension

Exclusion of Anarchists.

From the New York Tribune. Rumors are renewed, for the fortleth time, of an approaching visit to this coun- ests to fancied Spanish "ho ry of Louise Michel. The "Red Maiden" is said to be coming hither next month to extend the propaganda of anarchy. There is debate as to whether she should be permitted to do so, and it is reported that he Washington government has the matter under advisement. There are those who object to her entrance to this country because she comes on an errand of avowed lawlessness, to preach revolt against the government. Others would let her come, on the somewhat threadbare principle of political asylum or the often misconstrued principle of freedom of speech. Yet others yould let her come because, as they think, to exclude her would be to exaggerate the importance of her mission.

That the government has a right under oth the letter and spirit of the law to exclude her seems indisputable. It may not do so because she is an anarchist, but because she is an ex-convict. There is no question of the right to shut out felons, The advisability of doing so is an open question, but one not easily answered in the negative. Tragic occurrences in more than one European country have shown the reality of anarchist crime and of the anarchist peril. It is not a peril to society or to government as a whole, but it is to individual members thereof, and that is something the government may well guard against. The murders of Canovas and Car not, the various attacks upon M. Faure, the butcheries of Barcelona and our own Haymarket bomb throwing are unpleasant reminders of what the disciples of Louise Michel are capable of doing. It would not be wisdom to permit her to make more dis

ciples here or to arouse those she already has to more pernicious activity. There are, moreover, in every large community some flighty-minded persons who may be incited to evil deeds by such apeals as she is in the habit of making. And almost invariably at such assemblages as she would convoke there are breaches of order which the police have to quell. The government may well decide to defend itself against such annoyance. It has patiently and even good-humoredly tolerated John Most and Aveling and others of that stripe. But really the line must be drawn comewhere. This country must not be made a dumping ground for all the cranks and criminals of the Old World, not even if in excluding them it shall incur the re proach of inhospitality. It can afford to be inhospitable to the enemies of the hunan race.

Ups and Downs of Silver.

From the Chicago Tribune. Two weeks ago the price of silver bullion in New York dropped to 511/2 cents an ounce. It is possible that considerable silver was thrown on the market and that pulled down the price. But some of the Western silver mine owners took it for granted that the drop was permanent and losed their mines. Since then the price of silver has been gradually advancing though there is no apparent reason for it. There has been no "friendly legislation" and no prospect of any. There does not seem to have been any marked commer cial demand.

Yesterday bar silver sold for 59% cents an ounce in New York. This is an advance of nearly 15 per cent on the low price prevailing at the commencement of the month. There may be a further advance or Monday's quotation may have been due to some speculative movement which will run its course speedily.

But whatever may be the reason for the rapid decline in the price of silver and the qually rapid rise, the fact remains that the market for silver is more unstable than that of any other commodity. Iron, steel copper and other metals bob up and down in price, but not one of them has the un steadiness of silver. It is unusual for that metal to bring the same price two days in

And yet this most uncertain of all metals is the one which Bryan and his set wish to see adopted as the monetary standard of the United States. If this country were

on the silver basis, with a 3714-grain silver dollar as the unit, that dollar would have been worth a little less than 40 cents two weeks ago and would be worth 4515 cents now. In a fortnight the purchasing nower

of the dollar would have varied over cents. For, although Bryan contends that th price of silver would be "fixed" were 1 coined free on the assumption that sixteen ounces of silver are worth one ounce o gold, the price of silver would be no more "fixed" than it is nw. One day 3714 grains of silver would exchange for ten grains of gold and another day for nine and th next day for nine and a half grains-but

never for 231-5 grains.

So there would be a fluctuating currency, just as in Mexico, where the dollar s worth to-day over 5 cents more than a fortnight ago. It is not so much, however ecause Bryan is in love with a fluctuating currency that he wants free coinage dol ars as because he wants to see depreciated silver standard dollars with which dishonest debtors may pay off their debts based on the gold standard, which should e paid in dollars of the present value.

Poker Has Gone Out of Fashion.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. Of course the able paragrapher, whos duty it is to make a score of clever re marks on topics of the day, will not fal to have his merry jest over the indict ment of six prominent Kentuckians by the grand jury at Frankfort for "poker playing for money." But the matter is really not one to be dismissed with a laugh. It deserves more serious considera tion. It is another sign of the decline of noker a decline so gradual that it needs some such thing as this to bring it to the attention of the public.

For better or worse, and without con sidering the ethics of gambling, it is apparent to anyone who will think of it for a moment that poker is slowly but surely going out of fashion. Before the war ev-erybody played it. The statesman of those days was as well known for his skill in opening a jackpot and the savoir faire with which he staked all of his possessions on his ability to guess whether his opponent had filled or merely bluffed as for his

forensic eloquence.

After the war the game kept its hold on popular favor to but a slightly diminished degree. But gradually it has lost its re ductive powers for American mank until now hardly anybody plays it. While a few years ago poker was played in every club, now it is forbidden by the rules of most. Then every hotel saw a dozen or more games in progress. Now an order to the bellboy to bring cards and chips to the room is a rare occurrence. Then every difficult to recollect when they last opened a jackpot. The game, once a "gentiemen's game," has lost its favor, and with tare and roulette has become a gambler's game, played seldom by anyone but professional-This decay is not due to the fact that it is under the ban of the law. Poker is a game that can be played in a private house away from the vigilant eye of the police. Nor is there any decided public sentiment against the playing of the game. The fact that what was once called "the great American game" has gone out of fashion is simply because nobody seems to care to play it.

McKinley and General Lee. From the Chicago Post. There is a disposition to borrow trouble in regard to the Cuban policy of the ad-ministration. There is doubtless as little ground for the warlike talk of those who impute to the president the intention to enter upon any aggressive course as there is for the complacent assumption of the 'peace-at-any-price" partisans that nothing whatever will be done. The United States has been so patient, scrupulously regardful of the rights of Spain and Its ity in Cuba that it is safe to say this policy of moderation and respect for the law of nations will not be reversed. On the other hand, the highest conceptions of international morality do not require us to sacrifice our commercial and political interprotest. The war must be brought to an end, and every European nation, with the possible exception of Germany, will rec-

ognize the propriety of friendly intervention on the part of the United States. Meantime it is significant and pleasant to know that entire accord exists between Consul General Lee and the administration. The request of the president that General Lee shall return to Cuba is a high compliment and a mark of confidence which the general fully deserves and which will please all broad-minded Americans. It is well known that General Lee believes in the success of the Cuban insurgents and that he looks upon the proongation of hostilities as wicked and useess waste of lives and treasure. He has defended American rights and has kept a restraining hand upon the arbitrary and tyrannical Spanish officials under Weyler. He has evidently proved himself a good observer and his advice is appreciated at Washington. The president values his patriotism and intelligence, and is in no urry to appoint a Republican success This retention of a stanch Democrat in so nportant and delicate a position is unus ual but thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of an administration devoted to the principles of civil service reform and eficient government.

One Exception.

From the Chicago Post. He was in a reminiscent mood.

"I have always wanted the best of everything," he said, "and never got it."
"Never?" she asked reproachfully. "Well, possibly I ought not to say that," he returned, looking into her eyes with a dreamy, far away expression. "There was

one time, I guess, when I got about the best

"In the country?" she broke in. 'In the whole world," he replied.
"And when was that?" she asked with

eaming face, as the sun glistened on her wedding ring. "When I got that pointer dog that took the bench show prize." Perhaps she was justified in getting angry. Most wives would have thought so, at

Lots Left.

From the New York Press. "I hear," said the spider, solicitously, that you met with an accident the other day and dropped thirty feet." centipede, glancing 'Yes," returned the

omplacently at his double deck sidesweeps; but there are others." The schools, it is true, teach that quantity is only relative, but here was philosophy au naturel, so to speak.

He Had His Proofs.

From the Chicago News. Who says the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer?" he exclaimed. "Let him step forward. I say it isn't so. Not one man in this community is getting richer, and I have figures to prove it." But nobody challenged him to produce them. Every one knew that he could do it. He was the tax assessor.

Horrors of the Klondike From the Chicago Tribune.

Brooks-"Many a poor fellow at Dawson City will have nothing to live on this winter out eighteen karats." Rivers-"Well, he can get along on that while he's waiting for something to turnip, can't he?"

Unfortunate Solicitude. From the Chicago News.

Alice-"So you are not working as old Bixby's stenographer any more? Well, I'm lad to hear it. He's a horrible old bear, How did you come to quit?" Ethel-"We got married."

Nor the Drivers Thereof. Discouraged cyclist, unto thee To know that there will never be A sprinkling cart in heaven.

-Chicago Tribune.

SOME SWEET DAY.

Into all lives some rain must full. Into all eyes some teardrops start, Whether they fall as gentle shower. Or fall like fire from an aching heart. Into all hearts some sorrow must creep, Into all souls some doubtings come,

Lashing the waves of life's great deep From dimpling waters to seething foam. over all paths some clouds must lower, Under all feet some sharp thorns spring, earing the flesh to bitter wounds,

Or entering the heart with their bitter bon all brows rough winds must blow. Over all shoulders a cross be lain, Bowing the form in its lofty height Down to the dust in bitter pain

Into all hands some duty's thrust; Unto all arms some burden's given, Crushing the heart with its weary weight, Or lifting the soul from earth to heaven. into all hearts and homes and lives

God's dear sunlight comes streaming down. Gilding the ruins of life's great plain-Weaving for all a golden crown.

MY SHIP AND I. O it's I that am the captain of a tidy little ship. Of a ship that goes a-sailing on the pond:

And my ship it keeps a-turning all around and all about: But when I'm a little older I shall find the

How to send my vessel sailing on beyond, For I mean to grow as little as the dolly

at the helm,

And the dolly I intend to come alive;

And with him beside to help me, it's asailing I shall go. i's a-sailing on the water, when the jolly breezes blow

And the vessels goes a divie-divie-dive. O it's then you'll see me sailing through the rushes and the reeds,

And you'll hear the water singing at the For beside the dolly sailor, I'm to voyage

and explore. To land upon the island where no dolly

And to fire the penny cannon in the bow. -Robert Louis Stevenson.

THE PURPOSE.

Some say we came God's purpose to fulfill-Faith! a poor purpose, then, if so you will; Sport for the heavenly huntsmen, others

Sorry the sport, methinks, and poor th

-Omar Khayyam (Le Gallienne) OF CURRENT INTEREST

"For the last three months George Broadhurst, the Chicago playwright, has been straining every nerve, about twenty-four hours a day, to launch his new farce, 'What Happened to Jones,' "gossips Frank Pixley, in the Times-Herald, "Mr. Broadhurst not only wrote the play, but he also engaged the company, rehearsed it, planned the scenery and costumes, leased a New York theater and superintended the production. The pressure upon the young dramatist was so great that when the New York public had seen his play and it had been pronounced a success, the reaction upset his slight physique and brought him to the verge of nervous prostration. Mrs. Broadhurst was hastily summoned from Chicago by telegraph, and upon her arrival she became apprehensive, and, against her physician. A pompous old practitioner responded, and after a careful examination of his patient, said: 'You've been overworked, sir. What you need is rest and a complete change of thought. Don't work, don't worry, and, above all, don't think mind completely. Loaf around the house here quietly this afternoon, and to-night you'd better go over to the theater and see "What Happened to Jones." As that advice cost Mr. Broadhurst \$10 he felt in duty bound to follow it explicitly; but he still

questionable investment." "If I were cager to make money, which I thank goodness I am not," Walter Wellman says. "I should take to London, Paris, Berlin and other European cities about 500 good negro barbers from the United States, and set them up in about a hundred nice little shops of the American style. There is a fortune in such a chain of real, civilized barber shops, in which one may be shaved without being made to think that an international war is at hand. The foreign barber doesn't talk you to death. He has other ways of carrying out his murderous designs upon you. If you survive the operation, which is fast and flerce-once over-then you are permitted to wash your own face and dry it, comb your hair, arrange your mustache, and

brush your own clothes Professor Elmer Gates, of Washington, is conducting experiments at his laboratory at Chevy Chase, which, it is believed, will work a revolution in many branches of modern science. He states that he has invented a new method of magnification which will be as great an advance beyond the power of the present microscope as that is beyond the power of the human eye. His instrument increases the present magnifying powers of the microscope at least 300 such a way that the magnified image projected by the first, which is of the ordinary size, is again subject to a second magnification, just as if it were the original ob-

Professor Morehead, of the Ohio state university, and two other men are soon to begin a systematic hunt for a buried treasure supposed to comprise 100 pounds of pure gold, that was hidden away by two Frenchmen on their way from the Great lakes to New Orleans during the seventeenth century. Tradition has it that the treasure was buried at the foot of an old oak tree near the site of Bucyrus, O.; that the two men died while with the Indians, and that the latter, fearing the spirits of the dead men, would never reveal the hid-

ing place. A boatload of seventy watermelons delivered at Holmesburg, Pa., last week, per-haps leads the big meion records for the season of 1897. These melons, every one of which were weighed beforehand, averaged sixty pounds each, making a total of 4,399 pounds for the load. There was one monster in the bunch which weighed 110 pounds. The man who raised them says this is a good year for big melons, but prices are low, as his two and one-eighth tons of freight netted him only \$17.50 after

If it were not for the resistance of the air the bicyclist would be able to attain tremendous speed, as the modern maker has greatly reduced the friction due to the machine's action. A man who can pedal alone at thirty miles an hour would be able, if there were no other resistance to be conquered than that of the road and the machine, to travel at a rate of 330 miles an hour; or if he rode at a twenty mile gait he could make 100 miles per hour.

A letter which a New Yorker sent to "the Hon. William Gladstone, Hawarden, England," has just been returned to the sender marked "Refused." Now the man is wondering whether it was refused hecause he didn't spell out the "Hon." or give the addressee his full name of "William E. Gladstone," or whether the old gentleman simply was "cranky" when the letter arrived.

William Turner, the champion chicken picker of the world, lives in the village of Lynbrook, L. L., and as a test of his skill plucked the feathers of a large hen in eleven and two-fifths seconds. A challenge will be issued by his admiring friends for a match for \$1,000, and anybody who can pick chickens is invited to meet the cham-